

THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME II.

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16 1862.

NUMBER 91.

The Saint Paul Press.
OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE

ST. PAUL, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16.

JEFF. DAVIS' PRAYER.
This poetical rendering of the sentiments of the modern, to the great Original Secesser, published on the inside, is a fine production. It will compare not unfavorably with Burns' "Holy Will's Prayer."

SEE FOURTH PAGE.

ANOTHER GREAT VICTORY.

The surrender of Port Pulaski, news of which comes to us this morning, may well be designated another great victory.

The siege of this important stronghold has been progressing so many months, and has been referred to so often, that our readers scarcely need be told were and what it is.

It is one of the great fortifications of our Atlantic seaboard, and is situated on Cockspur Island, at the mouth of the Savannah river, in Georgia. It defends the entrance of the Savannah.

Like Fort Sumter, and most other harbor forts, Pulaski was constructed for defense and fighting only on the harbor side. We could not have taken it by an attack by water.

It has been taken by our forces getting in the rear—on its weak side—and creating land batteries that commanded it. How well these have accomplished their objects, the details of the siege, as they come to us from the rebels themselves, attest.

THE BATTLE OF PITTSBURG.

The news that comes this morning, puts a better face on the great battle, and the victory to have been more decidedly won.

General Halleck arrived on Friday, and we have news of an important movement on Saturday by which bridges on the railroad south of Corinth were destroyed.

Mitchell is in command of the road east of the rebels, and very soon Memphis on the west, will be in our possession, completely hemming in the foe, and then his utter defeat or capture will be quickly accomplished.

THE SIEGE AT YORKTOWN.

Attention will now be directed to the operations of General McClellan and the grand army before Yorktown. The next great victory that we shall chronicle will probably be the surrender of this historical place—rendering it for the second time one of the landmarks of history.

We confidently expect a victory, though it may be somewhat delayed. While General McClellan has not given evidence of that military genius that controls circumstances and wings success from the unwilling grasp of adverse elements and seasons, he has shown a patience, thoroughness of preparation, and a caution that assures success in the end, and that which is compensatory for delays—victory at small cost of life. We look for a victory at Yorktown that shall compare with that of Foote and Pope at Island No. 10.

Preparations progress satisfactorily. Nothing important has yet transpired. The reports by telegraph, of the advance from Newport News of General McClellan's army, and its taking up position before the enemy's works, which came to us some days ago, gave a sufficient account of what had transpired.

The very little that is now permitted us to know of the operations of the siege, will make the news of the surrender, when it comes, all the more full and interesting.

THE GREAT VICTORY AT ISLAND NO. 10.

We devote a large portion of our space this morning to accounts of the great victory achieved by Com. Foote and Gen. Pope at and below Island No. 10. We are not sure that this victory, all things considered has been, or will be, surpassed in the history of war.

The news of the victory reached us at the same time with the news of the terrible battle at Pittsburgh Landing; and the latter, from the uncertainty that hung over it, and the unparalleled loss of life, absorbed all attention.

The two battles, or rather the siege and battle, contrast strongly. At Pittsburg, we saw a defeat, and gained but little, at an immense loss of life. At Island 10, we gained a stronghold of the enemy—the very gateway of the lower Mississippi; and indeed the we were contending for—with 5,000 prisoners, innumerable batteries, arms, munitions, transport steamers, and great value of property—all this without the loss of a single life.

We would not disparage the Pittsburg victory, for the repulse of the enemy is, as we hear this morning, being followed up vigorously, and will prove the first blow specially to be followed by a second that will destroy the enemy in that quarter.

But we wish to do full justice to the splendid achievement of General Pope and Commodore Foote. The Cincinnati Commercial does no more than justice to it in the following :

"The reduction of Island No. 10 will stand out in the history of the rebellion as one of the greatest triumphs of a successful strategy ever known. The stupendous enterprises of flanking the position by making an artificial channel, was undertaken, and after a lapse of three weeks completed. The Point of the Alton & St. Louis was not a more herculean undertaking, and we are not surprised that the rebel prisoners should have been impressed through garrisons required for their protection, and to silence the batteries of the enemy and enable Gen. Pope to effect a landing on the opposite bank. The successful running of the blockade by the Carondelet and Pittsburgh—as venturesome enterprises as ever man made, and as skillfully managed, passed all the preparations and decided the fate of the Island. Outmaneuvered and unfurnished, the rebels did not wait to fight. The land forces can hardly be regarded, as the naval force had nothing to do but surrender."

by the law framed by the Legislature, the

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

REMOVED.—Mrs. Dugan has removed her fashionable millinery establishment from Rogerson Block to one of the stores in the Stone Block, Third Street, below Cedar. Mrs. D. will be ready at once to receive customers at her new place of business.

THE SUSPENSION BRIDGE COMPANY IN EFFORT TO EVADE THE LAW.

Mr. ARROWAY FALLS, April 11, 1862, to the Editor of the *Saint Paul Press*: It seems that the question of bridge tolls is again destined to become an absorbing theme in this community. There is ample reason for this, from the fact that the Suspension Bridge Company have come to the conclusion to trample under foot a portion of the act of the Legislature, in relation to the reduction of tolls. A part of the law they agree to abide by; but those that do not conform to their exorbitant demands; they propose to repudiate, and in lieu thereof boldly set up and establish *their own rates*, in defiance of the Legislature and the rights of the people. They also refuse to fully conform to the late act in relation to the sale of tickets. In place of pursuing a course calculated to commend them to the public, they have deliberately resolved upon a stupid and shortsighted policy which cannot fail to produce bad feeling, and engender contention and strife.

The present act reducing the tolls was passed after the most ample consideration, and with every opportunity to contest it by the company. There was no hurry or haste about the matter. During the entire existence of the company they knew that the time for reducing the rates of toll would happen at the late session. The very character which gave them life contained a specific clause, stating when the Legislature had the right to act upon this subject. They accepted and went to work under this charter, with the notice constantly before them, that the tolls could be limited after the expiration of ten years, and yet, we now witness the prevarication and shuffling they resort to, when the Legislature has performed its legitimate office.

Corporations can have no existence without special enactments of the Legislature; and of all parties, they should be the very last to set the bad and dangerous example of committing the most flagrant violations of law. The Bridge Company are now attempting this very thing; for they are extorting in numerous cases what they have not the shadow of right to take. We say it is bold and flagrant *extortion*, and nothing else, and the community should never submit to it. Every cent which is demanded and taken by the Bridge Company is for the benefit of the public, and not for the private pocket of the company. It is a violation of the law, and is, in fact, a robbery. The company, as every one will concede, is fully justified in demanding the full rates plainly provided by the law, but beyond this they cannot go. It appears strange, indeed, that selfishness should so control the company as to embolden them to even make the attempt to go outside of well-defined bounds. But few corporations have thus had the temerity to defy the law-making power. It is something new and unusual, and is the most direct step which they can possibly take to arouse public feeling and provoke public discussion, as to their merits and demerits.

It would be well for this company to remember that it has been but a short time since they were particularly vigilant in appealing to the law to protect and shield them in obtaining the amount and the rates of toll which they established under the former act. They were decidedly tenacious about the protection of the law, *then*. It will be remembered, too, that they were protected in their alleged right and enjoyed the benefit of very high, and in some respects exorbitant, rates for several years. Their coffers were enriched by liberal and generous contributions from the people, enabling them to make in several instances, enormous dividends. But witness what a change suddenly comes over their actions. When the Legislature has fairly passed a law reducing the rate of tolls to something like a just and equitable standard, this same company resolves to wrest from the very community from whom they have reaped so many benefits, the opportunity of enjoying the advantages of the new act. This looks exceedingly small, and may well be regarded as the meanest kind of piracy.

Those directors who have been urgent and active in bringing this thing about, may find themselves in no enviable position. They cannot thus attempt a deliberate outrage upon this whole community without making their actions and themselves the objects of legitimate condemnation and censure.

What our community, on both sides of river, expect, and will be very apt to demand, is a full and fair compliance with the provisions of the new law. This, and nothing short of this, is evidently what the company had better conclude to come to. Any other line of policy will be universally regarded as a positive violation of every principle of honesty and fair dealing. Several thousand people are directly interested in this matter and will hardly suffer their legally secured privileges to be taken from them with impunity.

The proper course to pursue by the public under these circumstances is not difficult to discern. The people can rightfully refuse to submit to the onerous terms prescribed by the company without the shadow of authority, and can determine to abide strictly by the law.

DAILY MAIL.—From the 15th instant, to Nov. 15, the people of St. Croix Valley are to be favored with a daily mail, from Hastings to this place. After our semi-weekly service, this will certainly an admirable change.—*Taylor's Falls Reporter*.

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ST. PAUL, THURSDAY, APRIL 17.

This paper has a larger Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly circulation than any other in Minnesota, and therefore presents indications to advertisers which they will not find elsewhere.

SEE FOURTH PAGE.

THE NEWS.

Is exceedingly slender this morning. No mail, and almost no telegraph. Lake Pepin is open, and a double-shoted mail will over-flow our columns to-morrow.

PAYING OFF THE MINNESOTA SOLDIERS.

Major Simon Smith, the U. S. Paymaster stationed at this place, has now completed the payment of all the troops in the State up to the first of March, with the exception of the Fifth Regiment, and they cannot be mustered for pay until the 30th inst., at which time the Major will be ready for them. The Fourth was paid last Saturday, and the whole work of doing it was completed during the day one.

When Major Smith returned from St. Louis, some ten days ago, he brought with him \$75,000. It was owing entirely to his personal exertions that this amount of money was brought into the State just about the time the troops were to move forward to the seat of war. It was at one time supposed impossible to have a payment this side of St. Louis; but the Major, as a true Minnesotan, determined it should be otherwise, and so it was ordered.

CAPT. PETELEER'S SHARPSHOOTERS.

The friends of the soldiers in this company will be glad to know the exact position of the company.

Kunius, one of the members of the company, writes to the Mankato Record giving the position of the company as follows:

"As we have before mentioned, our regiment is in King's division, and General Ambrose's brigade, which is commanded by Gen. McPherson before we were promoted to the command of an army corps. Our brigade is on the right, and is in the front of the division, and is the right wing of the right in front of the brigade; and company A (Minnesota) being on the right and in front of the regiment, you will at once perceive our conspicuous position. They are doing their hard now every day, evidently getting us in fighting trim."

This company is therefore in McDowell's column, advancing toward Richmond from Manassas.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

This able journal and staunch advocate of freedom entered upon its twenty-second year on the 10th inst. In the issue of that date it has a notice of the fact, closing with the following statement:

The circulation of the Tribune at this time is as follows:

Daily Tribune..... 63,000 copies.

Semi-Weekly..... 18,000.

Weekly..... 150,000.

Total..... 221,750 copies.

We believe this exceeds by fully fifty if not one hundred thousand the aggregate circulation of any other newspaper in America, or in the world. We believe our advertising is not nearly so large as this circulation, especially in view of its character.

Major Simon Smith, the U. S. Paymaster, will gratify some friends to know that our income suffices to cover those expenses and leave a balance on the right side.

We are glad to have such evidence of the prosperity of the Tribune. We have not always agreed with it—but summer, especially, seemed to us well nigh insane on military matters, and we quite disapproved of it—but take it all in all, it is the best news-paper and truest advocate of human rights in the country. We greatly admire the New York Evening Post—so calm, so just, so true to principles—but it has not the enterprise, or value as a newspaper that the Tribune has. The great fault of the Tribune has been its intemperate zeal and intolerance.

Mr. Dana's withdrawal will improve its tone and temper. However able a journalist, Mr. Dana was an impracticable, and, if the term had not been so much abused, we should say—a fanatic.

The absence of all such men as Fitz Henry Warren and Charles A. Dana, will we are confident, improve the Tribune.

We apprehend Mr. Greeley will henceforth devote his time more undividedly to the paper.

Of the late change it says:

Mr. Dana was never a "principal editor" of the Tribune," never professed to be, and never was understood to be. The assertion that he ever was a falsehood for which there is no excuse.

The Tribune has never claimed editors, but is to-day conducted by the person who projects and edits it and it has never been styled as its editor. And it has never deserved the first intimation from his fellow proprietors that they either desire to dispense with his services, or to sell his interest, or his influence, to another.

Mr. Charles A. Dana, who till recently had been a principal editor of the Tribune, has resigned the position to his last hold, for reasons satisfactory to himself, and with which the public has no concern; and he still enjoys the confidence of his former associates. Nor is there any material discrepancy between his convictions respecting "the Tribune" and those which have hitherto controlled, and still control, the columns of the Tribune.

FROM THE NORTHWEST.—Mr. A. F. Poor of this town has just returned from a trip to the trapping grounds of northwestern Minnesota. He informs us that the snow west of Forest City last week was about three feet of the average. He found good trapping until he came in the neighborhood of Forest City. We also hear from him that the trappers, as a general thing, have done exceedingly well this winter. When he left their grounds mink and otter had commenced running, and they were being taken by the hunters at a great rate.

The shores of the numerous lakes in that section of the state are covered with mud and grease. He says the latter were so tame he could almost knock them over with snow balls. Their squeaking made most a hideous noise.—*Glencoe Register.*

LETTER FROM QUARTERMASTER WOOD.

We cheerfully comply with the request to publish the following letter. The use made of the statement of Quartermaster Wood in respect to the clothing of the First Regiment, was that for which it was given, viz.: to vindicate those connect with the State Administration who had been accused of stealing the Regiment naked. Certainly this was the only use it was ever put to in the columns of the Press. We quite agree with Mr. Wood that if any one has used it to asperse or prejudice the Congressional delegation, its meaning and purpose were perverted. We have no knowledge of any such use ever having been made of it.

The columns of the Press of last July and August fully attest the kindness to the property of every member of the Congressional delegation. This was at a time when the Pioneer—since taken into the patronage of certain members of the delegation—was publishing, with a relish, idle camp stories that were designed to disparage and disgrace the delegation, and out of which has grown most of the trouble and alienation to which Mr. Wood alludes.

Washington, D. C., April 17, 1862.

Some months since, during the visit of Colonel John B. Sanborn to the camp of the First Minnesota Regiment while encamped in this city, I handed to that officer a written memorandum, (at his request), in relation to the condition of the Regiment, and the character of the clothing with which the men had been supplied while at Fort Snelling.

What the exact statements then made were I cannot now recall to mind, as the same were hastily written and no copy retained. I recollect, however, that they were published by Colonel Sanborn on his return home, and that they were seized upon by certain parties in this State as going to show that Senator Wilkinson and our Representatives in Congress had, both before it left Fort Snelling and after its arrival here, indicated an unfriendly feeling towards the Regiment, and attempted to create suspicion in the ranks and bad feeling between the privates and their officers, and that it is even yet being used for that purpose.

Whatever language I may have used in my hastily written statement, I am quite sure it could not have been susceptible of any such construction, as I never intended to carry any such impression; nor do I believe it can be made to appear that I have any knowledge to no act or word of either of our Congressional delegation which would justify such an opinion. On the contrary, each and every one of them have always manifested in my presence the most lively interest in the success and welfare of the regiment, and have, I think, on many occasions attended their friendhip by contributing their time and means to supply the wants of the men. My intimate acquaintance with Col. Aldrich brings me more frequently in contact with him than with either of the delegation, and my name having been used to his prejudice, it is but natural to me to do all in my power to clear him of any such imputation.

It is precisely here that we desire to make known to Mr. Hill, with whom I have been associated on the subject of the large sums which are paid into the county treasuries of the State for State taxes, notwithstanding that the law is explicit in requiring that the tax be levied on the personal property of the State, and not on the State Warrants at a discount, with public funds, will be found elsewhere in these circumstances; which, as he explains, characterize his action in such purchase of State bonds as he has made.

The statement of Auditor Healey with reference to the alleged purchase by him of State Warrants at a discount, with public funds, was asserted on the authority of Corporal Meyer, that the company was entirely German. This is a mistake. The company has among its members representatives of different nations, although the majority is German. All the members of the company manifested the same interest and zeal in contributing for the gifts of honor to their captain without regard to nationality, and without regard to nationality to themselves, and to the same public acknowledgment.

MUSICAL FESTIVAL.—The grand musical entertainment to be given under the auspices of the Ladies' Soldiers Aid Society of the Falls of St. Anthony will be held at the Young Men's Christian Association room Saturday at 10 o'clock. A full attendance is requested, as business of importance will be before the meeting.

THE FALLS ALL RIGHT.—The statement in the Press of Tuesday, which was made on what we considered good authority, that a portion of the Falls of St. Anthony had given way under the pressure of the ice above, is pronounced unfounded. We are pleased to learn that fact and to make the proper correction.

SECTION 1.—The tax sales appointed by existing laws to take place on the second Tuesday of May, 1862, are hereby postponed until the first Tuesday of September next. No county treasurer in this State shall advertise any lands returned as delinquent present year, (1862) to be sold for unpaid taxes until after the last Monday in July next. The person who discharges the taxes on any parcel of land is entitled as aforesaid, or on any part thereof, or interest therein, prior to said last Monday in July, by paying such taxes to the court county treasurer, and all lawful charges thereon, exclusive of interest and advertising fees.

SECTION 2.—The assessment of property, real and personal, required by existing laws to be made the present year, 1862, is hereby postponed until the first Monday in August next, and no assessor shall be required or allowed to perform any act relating to the assessment of property for the present year, prior to the first day last mentioned, except payment of existing laws to the contrary notwithstanding.

SECTION 3.—The clerks of the boards of supervisors of each of the several counties in this State are hereby authorized and directed not to procure or prepare any assessment rolls for the present year until after the first Monday in August next.

CONCERNING THE TRAFFIC IN STATE WARRANTS BY COUNTY TREASURERS.

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THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME II.

The Saint Paul Press.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE

ST. PAUL, FRIDAY, APRIL 18.

NOTE This paper has a larger daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly circulation than any other in Minnesota, and therefore presents indications of interest as we gather from the many accounts that are being published.

INCIDENTS OF THE GREAT BATTLE.

We give elsewhere a connected and graphic account of the battle at Pittsburg Landing. We add below such incidents of interest as we gather from the many accounts that are being published.

WHY SURPRISED.

General Grant had issued his orders to Gen. Sherman not to "bring an attack," and that officer added to his eccentricities by sending General Ord's orders to his pickets and going early to bed with that sweet consciousness of fidelity which is the best reward of obedience.

DEATH OF REINFORCEMENTS.

Gen. Wallace with his division of 13,000 men was at Crump's Landing. In the afternoon of Sunday Gen. Grant sent an order with a verbal message to Gen. Wallace to move at once. Gen. Wallace received a written order from Gen. Grant. In this he had been given the benefit of time, but it delayed several hours the movement of his force. Monday morning found Gen. Grant reinforced with these fresh troops of the 3rd Illinois cavalry, Clark of the 38th Illinois, and Young, of the 36th Illinois.

FRON GEN. MITCHELL ADVICE.

We would be spared the pain of recording the shame of some of the Ohio regiments who ran at the first fire or without a shot. One of these regiments rushed across the river and took possession of a steamer in waiting for the wounded, nor could they be dislodged.

A tragic incident of the day was a portion of a living Ohio regiment took their way directly across the range of a federal battery. The enemy were pressing upon the artillerists supporting and encircling them. The officers in charge of the guns saw the dread necessity and was equal to it, and our flying soldiers were actually blown in pieces almost from the mouth of our guns.

ILLINOIS ARTILLERY.

Our artilliers won laurels, and for the weakness of their supporting infantry in most instances, would have been saved if the name of some serious disasters. Thus in the morning of Sunday the 1st division consisted of the 1st Illinois, St. Louis, supporting Schenck's Battalion on the right, supporting Schenck's Battalion on the left, supporting Taylor's battery, and the 77th and 32d Ohio supporting Waterhouse. The Ohio regiments broke and ran, leaving Schwartz and Waterhouse unsupported, and Taylor only by the 22d Illinois Col. Kierden. The latter, however, fought like heroes. Their gallant Lieutenant Col. Ellsworth, a brawler in Rockford, was killed. Notwithstanding they were thus deserted, they nearly twenty minutes, the former losing all but one of his guns, and Taylor and the 23d only retiring when flanked on both sides. The rebels followed drew back through a cross fire, driving them into the river. We may state here that this battle did not go into action on the following day.

In the fight on Sunday, Company A, Chicago Artillery, Capt. P. P. Wood, were so much upset that they were only able to work three guns. A proposition to mass their guns, and then fragment a portion of them, was made, but was rejected, and so indeed it proved, for with his three guns, Wood fought a rebel battery of six guns, drove them off, and took the pieces, attempting to drag them out of the fire by hand; five men were shot down in the attempt, which the hotness of the fire prevented.

7TH ILLINOIS.

Report from Col. Baldwin's regiment, 57th Illinois. About 1,000 men, long with the most despatched bravery. They were part of Gen. Wallace's brigade of Ottawa. They maintained their ground till ordered to retreat, which they did in perfect order. Col. Baldwin himself, amid a perfect storm of bullets, carried the order to the right, in the rear of his men, who, notwithstanding their fragments, fought on to the last, and were attempting to hold them off by hand, when a tremendous charge of the rebels took place. Gen. Beauregard leading the attack in person, as four regiments who had deserted from the attacking party, etc. That assault also was repulsed, and so indeed it proved, for though they were thus deserted, they were still fighting in small parties to the Union armies. This opinion, if correctly reported, is entitled to great weight, as surely the rebels have done no better with their fragments than they have in the open field, and our way of fighting no more severe than the other. It has been suggested that they will scatter into small bands, with light artillery and cavalry, and wage an irregular warfare; but the Southern States are not fitted for supporting a contest of this kind, and, if persisting in it, will be compelled to submit to slavery. We may state here that this battle did not go into action on the following day.

THE LECTURE OF CLARENCE BUTLER, ESQ.

The lecture of this gentleman at Ingolds Hall this evening will, we feel assured, be well worthy the patronage of the public. Mr. Butler is a highly educated English gentleman, a graduate we believe of Oxford, and has filled the chair of English Literature in a Southern college.

His lectures in the East have received flattering notices of the press. Among others we find the following in the editorial columns of the *Lowell Daily Citizen* and *Newspaper*:

"The Second Minnesota was probably not in the battle at Pittsburg Landing. The first accounts of the battle had it that Nelson's and Thomas' division of Buell's column were in the fight on Monday. Our Second being in Thomas' division, it was supposed of course, that it was in the battle. It now appears that it was Nelson's and McCook's, not Thomas', divisions that reinforced Grant on Monday. It does not appear that Thomas' was in the battle.

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ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1862.

NUMBER 94.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE

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SEE FOURTH PAGE.

SECRETARY STANTON.

The rumored resignation of Secretary Stanton is positively denied.

THE SIEGE OF YORKTOWN.

The telegraph informs us that Commodore Foote has captured Fort Wright. This fort is situated at the first Chickawaw Bluff, and a little way above the mouth of Hatchie river, and above Fort Randolph.

If this be the fort mentioned in dispatches two days ago, the Commodore is not so near Memphis as was supposed.

SURRENDER OF FORT PULASKI.

The attack began on the 10th inst., and was continued thirty hours, when an unconditional surrender was made.

Union loss, one killed and one wounded. Rebel loss, three badly wounded. We have captured 47 guns, and 300 prisoners, together with a large quantity of munitions of war and provisions.

BATTLE IN NEW MEXICO.

We have accounts by both mail and telegraph of a battle fought between Fort Union and Santa Fe by Col. Slocum's command of Colorado volunteers and regulars. The result was not decisive. It would appear that Col. Canby had not surrendered Fort Craig.

DEATH OF THOMAS FRELINGHUYSEN.

The Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen died at his residence in Newark, New Jersey, on Saturday, the 12th inst., after a lingering illness. His age was 75 years.

THE CHICAGO ELECTION.

For the first time in six years Chicago has gone Democratic. F. C. Sherman, the nominee for Mayor on the Democratic ticket, was elected over C. N. Holden, Republican, by 1,487 majority. The majority for other candidates on the Democratic ticket about the same. The Tribune says:

The vote, as will be seen upon a perusal of the returns annexed, was scarcely light. In fact not half a vote was cast. The Republicans having little interest in the election generally, and the few that did exist by the side of their party, the result of the election was not fully known until this morning. General Davis, however, followed the enemy, finding that the main part of the army had retreated in good order. Hospitals of the enemy's wounded were found all along the road to Pittsburg, but owing to its being led by the rebels, it was not possible to get into Pittsburg in time to take part in Sunday's action.

Before the close of the action the advance of Gen. Wood's division arrived to take part in the action. My force was too much fatigued from the two days' hard fighting, and exposure in the open air to a dreading rally during the night, to be able to march to Pittsburg. I closed my ranks and went home, making the roads impracticable for a battery the next morning. General Davis, however, followed the enemy, finding that the main part of the army had retreated in good order. Hospitals of the enemy's wounded were found all along the road to Pittsburg, but owing to its being led by the rebels, it was not possible to get into Pittsburg in time to take part in Sunday's action.

Mr. Hale has reported the Chairman of Naval Affairs, saying he could not hold it with self-respect. It referred to nothing occurring outside.

Mr. Harris speaking of confirmation before the Senate said: "Gen. Magruder gave orders for all who wished to leave Yorktown Peninsula on Wednesday last, to do so. Most of the residents took the advance, thus leaving the slaves behind."

Howell Cobb and Tom Cobb are to be in the rebel entrenchments.

A Polish Colonel has resigned his commission in the rebel ranks, as Colonel of a Legion of Foreigners, on account of an order to evacuate Richmond, and Howell Cobb has been made a Brigadier.

The Emancipation in the District bill was laid before the Senate at six this evening.

The Senate, in Executive session, confirmed a large number of Quartermasters and other army officers of inferior grade.

Gen. Grimes said he was not in favor of this bill.

In the course of his speech today, Senator Grimes said he wasn't in favor of this bill.

He was severely wounded in the head the first day. His place was never vacant. He was again wounded and had three horses killed under him.

General Butler, coming on the field with a general officer, no dispensation intended to the other division commander, Major Gen. John A. McClernand and Lew Wallace, severely, probably mortally, wounded. His Assistant Adjutant General, Captain William McMichael is missing, probably taken prisoner.

My personal staff are all deserving of particular mention, they having been engaged during the entire two days in the service of the rebels, and will be more than able to notice those of his command who particularly distinguished themselves.

I feel it duty, however, to a gallant and able officer, Brigadier General W. T. Sherman to make a special mention, which did such efficient service, command by himself in person on the field, will be more than able to notice those of his command who particularly distinguished themselves.

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THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME II.

The Saint Paul Press.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE

This paper has a larger Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly circulation than any other in Minnesota, and therefore presents instances of advertisements which they will not find elsewhere.

ST. PAUL, SUNDAY, APRIL 20,

SEE FOURTH PAGE.

GEN. BANKS' COLUMN.

The army of the Shenandoah valley is pressing the enemy south towards Staunton.

COL. FOOTE'S OPERATIONS.

The telegraph this morning gives neither confirmation nor denial of the report yesterday that Fort Wright had surrendered to Com. Foote.

The following special dispatch to the Chicago Tribune presents the facts in regard to the attack more correctly than it came to us.

WASHINGTON, April 16, 1862.—The following dispatch has been received at the Navy Department:

"Cairo, April 15, 1862.

The flotilla has been within three-quarters of a mile of Fort Pillow, and has turned to take up a position two miles further up. The rebels have escaped below the fort. There are ten of these boats below the fort. Our mortars have been in action all day, and opened fire at 10 o'clock last evening. Gen. Pope's command occupies the Arkansas side of the river."

It appears that the fort is called by both names, Fort Pillow and Wright. It is about one hundred miles above Memphis. It mounts twenty guns, and offers the only serious obstacle to the possession of Memphis.

THE MINNESOTA THIRD.

Our Third Regiment is brigaded with the 9th Michigan and 8th and 23d Kentucky, under command of Col. W. W. Duffield, of the Michigan 9th. The Brigade is the 23d, and is in Gen. Dumont's division of the army under Gen. Buell.

At latest dates the Minnesota Third was at Nashville, guarding Dumont's headquarters.

THE DEATH OF CAPTAIN ACKER.

The friends of the late Captain Acker have received no particulars of his death, further than mentioned in a letter of Lieutenant E. A. Otis to his brother. Lieutenant Otis briefly states that Captain Acker was shot in the head while leading his company in the first charge made by the division of McCook.

OUR FIRST BATTERY.

Colonel Van Cleve, a letter to Governor Ramsey, says our first battery behaved nobly in the battle of Pittsburgh Landing. No report has yet been received of the casualties in the Battery Company.

PROMOTIONS IN THE FOURTH REGIMENT.

Capt. L. B. Baxter, of Co. A, has been appointed Major; Robert B. Young, Captain; Chas. Johnson, 1st Lieutenant; and Edward B. Russell, 2d Lieutenant, all of Co. A.

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT.

The following is the President's message on the emancipation of slavery in the District of Columbia:

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

The act entitled "An act for the release of certain persons held as slaves or labor in the District of Columbia," has this day been approved and signed. I have never doubted the constitutional authority of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, and I have ever desired to see the National Capital freed from the institution, in some satisfactory way. I have, however, been in my mind in question on the subject, except of expediency arising in view of all the circumstances. If there be mottors within and about this act which might have taken the course or shape more satisfactory to my judgment, I do not attempt to specify them; I am satisfied that the true principle of compensation and reparation are both recognized and practically applied in this act.

In the matter of compensation it is provided that claims may be presented within ninety days of the passage of this act, but not thereafter, and there is a saving for minors, insane, and infirm. I presume that the omission by mere oversight, and I recommend that it be supplied by an amendatory or supplemental act.

(Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

NEWS ITEMS.

—Governor Washburn, of Maine, privately desires re-election.

—The Vandalia Democrat is jubilant over the Chicago election.

—Mr. Cameron sails for Russia on May 7th. Cassius M. Clay is ordered to leave him (Cameron's) arrival.

—The President has named as commissioners under the District Emancipation bill, Messrs. J. K. Goodloe, S. F. Vinton, and J. S. Bonney.

—Gen. Samuel W. Crawford, of the Thirteenth United States Infantry, one of the Fort Sumter heroes, has been appointed a Brigadier General of volunteers. He has been the Inspector General of Rosecrans's department.

—In Congress, on the 14th, the general bankrupt bill was postponed until December next. It would have been a judicious measure to have passed at present, but its convenience and benefits may be less required at that time, should peace and prosperity be restored to the country before another winter.

—The Committee on Elections in the House of Representatives has reported, in the case of Mr. Vandever of Iowa, that no person can lawfully hold a commission in the United States army and at the same time be entitled to a seat in Congress. If this report is accepted it will deprive several other Colonels of their seats in the House.

PUBLIC MEETING.

An attempt is now being made by the Suspension Bridge Company to tax and obtain from the people an illegal and unjust rate of tolls for crossing the river bridge.

Regarding this step as directly in violation of law and an outrage upon our rights, we hereby request that a public meeting shall be held at Stinchfield's Hall on Monday evening, April 21st, 1862, for the purpose of consideration on the subject and the adoption of such proper measures as will prevent the infliction of a great public wrong.

Disposed as we are to abide by such laws as are passed by the legislature, in every respect, we are not willing to submit to unlawful exactions on the part of any Company or Corporation. We will sustain the Bridge Company in their legal rights, but will tolerate the infliction of their wrongs.

A full meeting is requested.

St. Paul, April 17th, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER NUMBER SEVEN.

1st. Transportation having been provided by Captain Saunders, Acting Assistant Quartermaster of the United States for the Fourteenth Missouri Volunteers, to be used in the Second Brigade, Minnesota Light Artillery, to St. Louis, in accordance with previous orders, Companies B, G, E, K, D, and J., will embark on the steamer Sucker State, at Ford Snelling, to-morrow, the 20th inst., at eight o'clock A.M., and proceed to St. Louis, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Thomas.

2d. The following other field and staff officers will accompany this detachment, viz:

Maj. Baker, Assistant Surgeon Cross, Acting Adjutant-Lieutenant Butler, Quartermaster Sergeant Frank Collins, Commissary Sergeant Thomas P. Wilson, Steward George Lambert.

The Drum Major and Fife Major, and the Company Musicians of the above named companies, will accompany said detachment.

3d. All officers and enlisted men of the regiment temporarily sick, will be transported on board said boat, unless the Surgeon of the regiment shall deem it inexpedient.

4th. All the companies, officers and non-commissioned officers, of the Fourth Regiment, not enumerated above, will embark on the steamer Hawk Eye State to-morrow evening at six o'clock, or immediately upon her arrival at the fort.

The band and company musicians of the above companies, and the Color Sergeant and Color Guard, will accompany this detachment.

5th. The Second Battery of Minnesota Light Artillery will embark at the same time on the Hawk Eye State, for the same place.

6th. Each company will take six day's cooked rations, and each man will drink hot coffee, which will be made on board the respective steamers, in preference to water or any other beverage.

7th. The Colonel Commanding would call the attention of the officers and soldiers of the Fourth Regiment to the honorable and meritorious service of the men who have given so much to the Regiments that have gone before us from our young and gallant State, to the west of our nation, and would remind them that soldierly and manly conduct, on our passage to the field of active operations, is one of the most essential requisites towards securing such reputation, and would enjoin upon all officers and men to bear constantly in mind that all their acts are viewed and criticized by a scrutinizing public for the present, and will be reviewed, to our credit or disgrace, well into the future.

Each good officer and soldier must at all times deport himself as a gentleman.

By order of the CO. SAMBORN,
Commanding Post of Ft. Snelling.

THE SIEGE OF YORKTOWN.

POSITION OF THE FORCES—SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

In Camp near Yorktown, Virginia, April 17, 1862.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Evening Post.

THE POSITION.

Our camps lie just back of the forest, which incloses us imperfectly from the observer.

We are surrounded by hills, and together that the rebel shells often fall among our tents. Our upper battery is situated in an opening in the woods, and is plainly in sight of the rebel works; so near, in fact, that the shells tear up the ground, and have killed our horses at a number of places. Two of our men were killed.

The rebels suffered more severely than our forces, for the Border Sharpshooters did dreadful work at a range that the rebels could not reach. They picked off four rebel gunners on the earthworks at our concentrated fire.

The Minnesotta River continues to rise rapidly, though it is out of banks.

The steamer Milwaukee, Capt. Holcombe, Clerks Charley Coffin and Billy Watson, arrived yesterday afternoon, having been detained below Lake Pepin until yesterday morning, so as to pass through the ice below Lake City by daylight. There was about six miles of ice, which he had to pass through. The Milwaukee had a large freight list, taken on at Prairie du Chien. Among the consignees we noticed the names of Cooley, Tower & Co., Justice and Farough, Wm. Lee, Bonapart & Champlin, B. Peabody, W. Constans, Geo. F. Peabody and H. Morton.

It may not be out of place to congratulate Captain Holcombe upon the agreeable communication made to him, on arriving in port, by his family physician, as judging from the happy effect of the news, it must have been a salutary blow.

What the real plan of attack is, I am not permitted to state, but it is believed in that the rebels are preparing to attack us, and by means of their retreat, escape or removal of any of the guns. Of course nothing of a definite nature is known in regard to intended movements, and we must wait with patience till the blow is struck.

GEN. FITZ JOHN PORTER.

Gen. Porter is in command of the advance guard of the army, and has the whole direction of affairs. Gen. McCloud has been appointed to the advanced camp, and is in command of the teachers there for the present year.

Gen. Solbrig is with him in command of the reserves. General Porter will be the

responsible officer for the Borden Sharpshooters for the Borden Sharpshooters to do what they can.

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THE SAINT PAUL PRESS, SUNDAY, APRIL 20, 1862.

The Saint Paul Press.

*LINES OF ADVERTISING
IN THE
ST. PAUL DAILY AND WEEKLY PRESS,*

TRY LINE TO A SQUARE, BEING A LEGAL POLO.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

*CHARGED FOR WORDS, WORDS OR WORDS
First insertion, 75 Cents per Square.*

Each subsequent insertion, 37 1/2 Cents per Square.

Legal Advertising published at the expense of the

Attorneys ordering, and not delayable for the le-

gal expenses, being paid in advance, or in arre-

cacy of which. Publishers not responsible for the

accuracy of legal advertisements beyond the amounts

charged. Advertisements published in both the Daily and

Weekly will be charged the full daily rates with one

half for the weekly advertising.

Advertisements headed and placed under the head

of Special Notices, if ten lines or over, will be charged

double the regular rates of insertion, plus amount, 67 1/2 cents

for each insertion.

Yours, &c.,

Advertisers, for less time than three months,

to be given in advance.

42nd A. HAMON, Esq., at Minneapolis, and War-

rooms O'Brien, Esq., at St. Anthony, will act as

agents for the above.

42nd Geological Illinois and Wisconsin Survey

and its services will be received only at the rate

at which we can deposit it, and credit will be given

therefor.

Post Office, St. Paul, Minnesota.

JOHN L. MERRIAM,

DRY GOODS.

1861 WINTER 1862

ARRANGEMENT!

Minnesota Stage Company,

CARRYING THE

NORTHWESTERN EXPRESS

AND THE

UNITED STATES MAIL.

PROPOSITIONS,

J. C. BURBANK & CO., JOHN L. MERRIAM,

The roads are well stocked with First Class Horses

Concord Coaches, with careful and experienced Driv-

ers, all under the control of competent Agents.

SCHEDULE.

OF DEPARTURE FROM ST. PAUL

For Hastings, Fort Wing, Rock Island, Winona,

La Crosse, (connecting with the La Crosse and

Minneapolis Railroad) daily, at 6 o'clock A. M.

For Superior—Every Monday, at 4 o'clock A. M.

For Milwaukee, except Sunday, at 7 A. M. Arrives

at Winona, (Upper Mississippi River),

leaves daily, except Sunday, for St. Anthony and Min-

neapolis—every day.

For Richmond, Saugt. Center, Alexandria, Poum-

ette and Redwood, Fort Abercrombie, Fort Brin-

childe, (Dakota), and the Red River Settlement—

every Friday at 4 o'clock A. M.

For further particulars apply at the General Of-

fice of the Stage Company, or at the office of the

Stage Coach Company, St. Paul, No. 24, 1861.

GOODS AT LA CROSSE.

Merchants and others desiring goods brought up

from La Crosse can make special contracts at

LOWEST RATES,

on application to us.

Special and low rates will also be given from New

York, Boston, by Express or by "Merchant's

Packet."

Local Rates Given on Fur-

and other return freight. Call on us before making

contracts.

J. C. BURBANK & CO.

no. 24

BOOKS & STATIONERY

DANIEL D. MERRILL,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

BOOKS & STATIONERY

ST. PAUL, MINN.

250 REAMS PAPER, PLAIN

GOLD PENS, STEEL PENS

(Gold Pens to suit)

THE BEST WRITING & CAR-

ING INKS

350,000 ENVELOPES.

BOOKS FOR

A LARGE STOCK OF BLIND

AND GUNPOWDER BOOKS

FULL SUPPLY OF SCHOOL

BOOKS,

A LARGE LOT OF WALL PA-

PINGS,

A NEW ARTIST'S ALSO Picture, Pen, Day

and other Children's Books.

42nd Quality Casing, especially selected.

D. D. MERRILL,

THE PLACE TO GET THE BEST!

BETTER!

The celebrated Writing Fluid of Wm. Daniels

Smith is now offered for sale in Minnesota, D. D. M.

This ink has been highly tested, and is now

used by Blackwell, Ballou & Co., State Legislators,

and many others.

Andrea's Fluid is no better, but being subject to

high tiff, is much expensive.

All kinds of ink will be brought to the Mill,

and also taken away, if desired. We

will make a good Fluid, and as great a tiff to the

as any in Minnesota, and will be sold at

a fair price.

A new Mill for grinding corn is the ear-

est work done at this Mill is warranted.

separately.

WISCONSIN NURSERIES

Farmers and Gardeners of the Northwest

We call your attention to this Nursery, the stock

which contains everything for the Nursery line.

Locality is open, prairie, the trees all grow-

fast, and the soil is good, the trees are well

rooted, and come in quickly.

Revolving door, 12 ft. diameter, 12 ft. high,

and 12 ft. deep, with a door 12 ft. wide, 12 ft.

high, and 12 ft. deep, with a door 12 ft. wide,

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DID WE GAIN A VICTORY?

We were very badly beaten on the first day of the fight. On the second day we beat the enemy back, regained our lost ground, and stopped there. In its mere material aspects, we gained no victory. The balance, in fact, is against us. There is little room to bestow the victory upon any general or general over the major bestow it on them. There is an abundant advance, nothing more certain. But it's a narrow and settle that.

In its moral effects we are the victors. In its calculation and efforts to attack our divided forces and conquer us, it failed. Beauregard confounds his calculations, and succeeds in failing to complete a conquest of us, even on his own terms, and was driven from his partial triumph by our forces, before fully implemented, and while under the fatigues of the march. He commenced too second with the flush of victory, and under it was driven first, and then by the more or better efforts of him and for the success of the future. Will his circumstances ever be better? Will ours ever be worse? They need not be at least. He has attempted to drive the invaders—as he calls them—from the soil. He has failed. The invaders are yet there. They have their ground, a larger share of it, and have firmly grasped it. The South has fairly forth and tested its strength in this encounter, and the fact is fully developed that strength is not equal to the work it has assumed. All the moral effects of a great victory are with us.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

A Nashville correspondent of the New York World says that John Bell has made no speech at Huntsville or elsewhere since his flight, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding. His wife has received a letter in which he denies the charge with feeling and spirit. The crowd assembled under his window, but he positively and promptly declined to address them.

COMPANY I, FOURTH REGIMENT.

We are indebted to Captain Parker, of Company I, Fourth Regiment, for the following account of the number and volunteers who enlisted in the ranks of the company, which we shall publish in our next issue. The amount of two per cent added to their families and friends by this company, it is said, exceeds that of any other company of the Minnesota Volunteers. The aggregate is over \$900 per month. Most who have given up pay or rations, retaining only one, two, and three dollars per month for themselves are not going to disperse their wives, children, country, or friends, in the field battle. The slaveholders who come in contact with Company I, will find such hard customers to deal with, that the paymasters of the army can hardly blood-hound slaves of Parker. Parker and his brave band, they are also led to a sad disappointment. They are not going into the field to hunt down the only loyal men in the rebel States.—*Central Repository.*

San Fran. Accidents.—A few days ago a young woman whose family resided about eight miles from the city, on the Seward road, met with a terrible accident which caused her death after eight days of intense suffering. Her name was Anna Ichlerberg. At the time of the accident she was engaged with her brother in boiling sugar in the cauldron. She had been left alone, and when she was taken with a fit, and fell into the fire, before she could obtain assistance she had been burned so badly as to cause her death.—*Carson Transcript.*

Bio Loco Eggs.—A good part of the young women whores finally result about eight miles from the city, on the Seward road, met with a terrible accident which caused her death after eight days of intense suffering. Her name was Anna Ichlerberg. At the time of the accident she was engaged with her brother in boiling sugar in the cauldron. She had been left alone, and when she was taken with a fit, and fell into the fire, before she could obtain assistance she had been burned so badly as to cause her death.—*Carson Transcript.*

The Frame Ware-House, on the corner of 38th and Levee streets, accept the one third breed, now occupied by L. B. & C. Greig.

Receipt of OLIVER DALYMPLE, 411½m, Berchemer Block, Third street.

HENRY O'LEARY & CO'S.

FASHIONABLE HAIR DRESSER, opposite the American House, Third street, St. Paul.

WIGS, TOUCES & LADIES' ORNAMENTAL HAIR, every description, always hand and made to measure, the shortest notice.

45 cents per dozen.—*Transcript.*

F O R E N T.

THE FRAME WARE-HOUSE, on the corner of 38th and Levee streets, accept the one third breed, now occupied by L. B. & C. Greig.

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45 cents per dozen.—*Transcript.*

BOSTON MEAT MARKET.

Corner Sixth and Jackson sts.

EDDY & HOGGATE.

Will respectfully inform all friends and acquaintances that having purchased the interest of Mr. Boston in the Boston Meat Market, he will henceforth do business under the firm of Eddy & Hoggate, corner Sixth and Jackson Streets, in the same building as the Boston Meat Market, and in a location suitable for a first-class meat market, and in as large a quantity as possible.

EAST END FUR MARKET.

The following are the ruling prices for No. 1 furs.

Mink.....\$1.50 to \$2.00
Coon.....25 to 35
Opossum.....20 to 30
Otter.....20 to 40
Prairie Wolf.....50 to 100
Skunk.....10 to 20
Badger.....15 to 25
Hawk.....30 to 40
Fox.....40 to 60
Silver Fox.....20 to 40
Kitt Fox.....20 to 30
Bear & skin.....10 to 20
Muskrat.....5 to 10
Lynx.....100 to 150

MILWAUKEE FUR MARKET.

The following are the ruling prices for No. 1 furs.

Mink.....\$1.50 to \$2.00
Coon.....25 to 35
Opossum.....20 to 30
Otter.....20 to 40
Prairie Wolf.....50 to 100
Skunk.....10 to 20
Badger.....15 to 25
Hawk.....30 to 40
Fox.....40 to 60
Silver Fox.....20 to 40
Kitt Fox.....20 to 30
Bear & skin.....10 to 20
Muskrat.....5 to 10
Lynx.....100 to 150

GUARDIANS' SALE.—NOTICE.

Is hereby given that pursuant to the laws of the State of Minnesota, 1, 1858, when recorded—October 4th, A. D. 1859, at 2½ o'clock P.M., in the office of the Register of Deeds for Ramsey County, Minnesota.

Description of mortgaged premises.—Lot number 1, section 10, in town 14, in Levee's addition to St. Paul, in said county of Ramsey, also for lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96.

Pier Blocks Hauled to Atlantic Avenue, New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Erie, &c., Mrs. Mary S. Sawyer, Margarette, Oregon, Pacific Coast.

W. COOMBS THOMSON, Mortgagor.

THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME II.

The Saint Paul Press.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE

This paper has a larger Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly circulation than any other in Minnesota, and therefore presents indulgences to advertisers which they will not find elsewhere.

ST. PAUL, TUESDAY, APRIL 22

12th SEE FOURTH PAGE.

IMPORTANT FROM BEAUREGARD

We do not know when to believe the New York *Herald*, but the statement put forth on its authority that a dispatch from Beauregard to Adjutant General Cooper, beseeching for reinforcements and confessing his weakness, had been intercepted by the astronomical and enterprising Gen. Mitchell, is intrinsically probable. We are disposed to believe it, notwithstanding the *Herald* discards it by telling it.

M'DOWELL ACROSS THE RAPIDS HANNOCK.

M'Dowell's column is pressing on toward Richmond. It has crossed the Rappahannock and occupies Fredericksburg, only 65 miles from Richmond.

M'Dowell has now five miles the start of McClellan. A pretty even race—only Little Mac has the enemy behind fortifications at Yorktown in his way, while Big Mac has, so far as we know, a clear track.

THE ENEMY ABANDON THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

General Banks telegraphs that the enemy opposed to him, under General Jackson, has crossed the Blue Ridge. If so, the enemy are concentrating for the defense of Richmond.

MAJOR GENERAL SHIELDS

The gallant at Winchester of the old hero of Cheapepea, has been suitably acknowledged by a nomination for Major General. It was probably not hastened by the letter which his friend indistinctly published.

WHY THE NAME SHILOH?

The late battle in Tennessee was fought in the immediate vicinity of Shiloh Church, three miles from Pittsburg Landing. This is why the engagement is styled the battle of Shiloh.

GEN. HALLECK'S ORDER NO. 3.

The beautiful results of the famous order excluding negroes from the lines of our army in the Western department, were never quite so disastrously manifested as at Pittsburg Landing. The Cincinnati *Gazette* describes the unguarded condition of Gen. Grant's army before the battle, and adds:

"In this fatal security our army lay for nearly a month, inviting attack, and awaiting the massing of the enemy's forces to make it. To state it was no evidence of great generalship in the enemy. Not to have attacked would have shown utter incompetence on their part. But to add to this picture by misjudging the time when our Generals rigidly exclude the only means of information of the enemy's movements and force, and thus disable the army in one essential particular in the art of war."

LETTER FROM HON. HENRY ACKER.

(The deep interest felt by the friends in the efforts to bring home the remains of the late Captain W. H. Acker justifies us in publishing the following private letter received by Charles Nichols, Esq., from Hon. Henry Acker.)

ON BOARD THE STEAMER CHAMPION, 1

Cairo, April 17, 1862.

FRIEND NICHOLS.—We arrived at this place yesterday morning, and last evening we obtained an order from Gen. Strong, the commandant here, to pass up the river to our place of destination. The press is so great to obtain permission to visit the last and most fatal battle ground, that it is exceedingly difficult to get permission to go up, as Gen. Halleck had telegraphed to Gen. Strong the day before we reached here to stop the influx of citizens. We hope, however, now, to have no further trouble. We shall leave about 3 o'clock to day (Tuesday) and expect to reach Pittsburg Landing in about thirty-six hours. How long we shall be detained there or how much difficulty encounter in finding William's remains, we cannot, of course, determine. We hope, however, to return on this boat.

The horrors of war are most clearly depicted at this point. Transports and steamers are frequently arriving with their cargoes of maimed, wounded and suffering soldiers. It makes the heart to bleed to witness their sad condition. Mr. Sedgwick, my brother-in-law, met me here and goes up with me, and Mr. Goldard, one of the Illinois Regiments.

I shall never cease to be grateful to yourself and our other kind friends at home for their kindness and sympathy in this our affliction.

Truly, your friend,
HENRY ACKER.

EMANCIPATION.—When we remember that there are four million slaves in the United States, the emancipation of about three thousand of them only is, numerically, a small matter. It is nevertheless a great fact, and one for which these three thousand people may thank God to-morrow, and a nation of twenty millions rejoice with them at their peaceful enfranchisement by the benevolent Providence of the All wise. The world has taught the people to have more and remember justice; has not been without a purpose, and should all the slave States be restored to the Union to-morrow, with slavery intact, a great end is gained. The National reprisal is not a blot blotted out in the domain hitherto exclusively under Federal law; every vestige is purged. We must thank God, and take courage, for one year from the day that the enemies of the Union opened fire upon the National flag, the slaves in the Federal Capital are slaves no longer.

GENERAL POPE'S EXPEDITION.

The Situation at Fort Pillow.

OUR MORTAR BOATS AT WORK.

From the Chicago Tribune Correspondent.

On Board U. S. Gunboat St. Louis, April 14.

The fleet is lying idle this morning, awaiting orders, but the Indians cannot last long.

Communications are rapidly passing between the two parties, and the Indians, for whom he two in their absence as an important transports. Of the operations of the enemy, we can form no opinion. The long reach of Plum Bend shut him out from our view.

The reconnoissance of the Benton, Carondelet and Cincinnati, last evening, has been corroborated by additional intelligence; though the parties have really seen the place will be openly reinforced and its number of guns increased before the flotilla reaches there, and that General Mitchell, the commander of the fort, will make a formidable resistance.

No doubt, however, is entertained by Commodore Foote and Gen. Pope, that the rebels can easily be shell'd out, as the position is such—the principal batteries being near the water, with a deep cliff above the banks, if they strike on the high bank, will roll down the cliff and explode there.

VALUABLE FUGITIVE LOST.—We call attention to the advertisement of Mr. Daverton, offering a reward for a valuable Victorian lost on Saturday evening.

SWORD PRESENTATION.

On Thursday last, Lieutenant Clark, of Company H, Fourth Regiment, had a fine sword and equipments presented to him by his friends in the company and other citizens in Blue Earth county.

REMOVAL AND NEW GOODS.

Miss S. Wilson has removed her stock of millinery and fancy dress goods to the new store on Third street, next to Hogan & Camp's, opposite Thompson & Bros' Bank. She has also received a lot of new goods, which she will be happy to show her customers.

NEW GOODS—NEW GROCERIES.

The advertisement of Charlie Ellett, this morning, is especially called to the attention of our readers.

THE HEROES OF PITTSBURG.

PARTIAL LIST OF COMMISSIONED OFFICERS KILLED.

BIGEAD OR DIVISION COMMANDERS.

Brig. Gen. W. L. Wallace, Illinois.

Col. W. W. Parke, Missouri.

Colonel Everett Peabody, Missouri.

Colonel Julius Raith, Indiana.

Col. Louis L. Bass, Indiana.

BRIGADE OR FIELD OFFICERS.

Col. J. S. Almon, Wisconsin.

Col. Jacob F. Tyndale, 23rd Missouri.

Col. E. F. W. Ellis, 15th Illinois.

Col. C. W. Parker, 2d Missouri.

Col. G. E. Pease, 1st Missouri.

Col. T. M. Kilpatrick, 23rd Illinois.

Col. J. T. St. James, 18th Missouri.

Col. J. G. Gouverneur, 24th Missouri.

Col. Alex. C. Ladd, 2d Missouri.

Col. Burton S. Kyle, 71st Illinois.

Col. Ansel Tupper, 2d Missouri.

Col. John C. H. Smith, 2d Missouri.

Col. N. B. Page, 2d Missouri.

Col. F. A. Arnold, 31st Illinois.

Col. John W. Davidson, 2d Missouri.

Col. John W. Clegg, 2d Missouri.

Col. John W. Powell, 25th Missouri.

Col. Wm. Hunter, 32d Illinois.

Col. King, 21st Missouri.

Capt. R. D. Adams, (co E), 37th Illinois.

Capt. W. Henry Acker, 2d Missouri.

Capt. W. W. Parke, 2d Missouri.

Capt. Fred. Behr, 15th Illinois.

Capt. Peter Bertin, 2d Missouri.

Capt. H. H. Carter, 2d Missouri.

Capt. J. H. Compton, 14th Wisconsin.

Capt. J. G. Green, 2d Missouri.

Capt. ——, 37th Illinois.

Capt. E. M. Knapp, 32d Illinois.

Capt. Henry Kettles, 15th Regulators.

Capt. J. Morrissey, 2d Missouri.

Capt. John Morrison, 57th Ohio.

Capt. John Morrison, 44th Indiana.

Capt. Gilbert L. Park, 14th Wisconsin.

Capt. Oliver D. Person, 16th Wisconsin.

Capt. Geo. W. Saltzman, 25th Indiana.

Capt. John W. Spillmeyer, 2d Kentucky.

Capt. Edward Saxe, 16th Wisconsin.

Capt. John Warner, 45th Ohio.

Capt. W. W. Williams, 172d Ohio.

Capt. W. W. Williams, 14th Wisconsin.

Capt. Richard E. White, 2d Missouri.

Capt. Geo. Wanner, 44th Indiana.

Capt. Samuel G. Ward, 7th Illinois.

LIEUTENANTS.

Lieut. Henry L. Morrison, 25th Illinois.

Lieut. Warren Bartsch, 44th Indiana.

Lieut. J. F. Compton, 11th Iowa.

Lieut. T. M. Fogg, 17th Illinois.

Lieut. D. Duncan, 45th Illinois.

Lieut. Francis Miller, 2d Kentucky.

Lieut. Jesse P. Patterson, 25th Indiana.

Lieut. J. M. Post, 18th Ohio.

Lieut. John W. Clegg, 2d Missouri.

Lieut. S. H. Southwick, 2d Missouri.

Lieut. —— Wainwright, 38th Indiana.

Lieut. Leo W. Myers, 7th Illinois.

THE LAST WEEK!

All who are in want of

FRUIT OR ORNAMENTAL TREES.

Small fruits, such as Grapes, currants, gooseberries, strawberries, raspberries, or ornamental shrubs, from the WISCONSIN NURSERIES, will please call at their office and leave their order this week, as the agent will leave this city (for the Nurseries) on Monday, the 21st instant.

Office in SEWING MACHINE DEPOT, on Third street, opposite Thompson Bros' Book.

apt. 207.

TRADE NOTES.

On December 21, 1861, I made my note for \$324, payable on demand, to Adolph Huzler, and delivered it to M. Hunker, of St. Paul. But the same is fraudulent and void and I hereby warn all persons from buying it.

JOHN HUBER.

apt. 207.

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA, TUESDAY, APRIL 22, 1862.

NUMBER 96.

LATEST NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH TO ST. PAUL.

WINSLOW'S LINE.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

Apalachicola, Fla., Taken.

A DISPATCH OF BEAUREGARD INTERCEPTED.

HE CONFESSES THE WEAKNESS OF HIS ARMY.

AND THE SUPERIORITY OF BUELL.

&c., &c., &c.

Apalachicola, Fla. Taken.

New York, April 21.

The city of Apalachicola has been successfully occupied by our troops, this giving us another important point in Florida. The capture was effected by the gunboats Mississippi and Lagrange, with little opposition on the part of the rebels and the inhabitants of the town were mainly a starving condition. The blockade had effectively cut off supplies on the seaboard, and their resources from inland were insufficient to maintain the ordinary comforts of life. Under these circumstances it is not to be wondered at that the people should prove true to the Union.

INTERCEPTED LETTER OF BEAUREGARD.

The *Herald* has the following letter, the latest information from the South.

The letter is as follows:

"To Gen. Beauregard:

"All present probabilities are that when we do not make a heavy move on this position he will do so with an overwhelming force of no less than 35,000 men, and we can now muster only about 35,000 effective men, and Van Dorn may possibly join us in a few days with about 15,000 more.

"Can we be reinforced from Pemberton's army? If defeated here we lose the Mississippi Valley, and probably our cause, whereas we could

THE SAINT PAUL PRESS, TUESDAY, APRIL 22, 1862.

The Saint Paul Press.

Published by the Press Printing Company.

Other Advertisements in the Bridge.

T E R M S :

DAILY PRESS.—To city subscribers, \$1.00 per month; to non-residents, \$1.25 per month; by mail—\$6.00 per annum, or fifty cents per month, IN ADVANCE.

TRI-WEEKLY PAPER—\$3.50 per annum; \$2.00 for six months; \$1.00 for three months; clubs of five or more, \$4.00; one copy, one year, \$2.00; three and one-half years, \$10.00; six copies, \$9.00; ten copies, or one dozen, \$10.00.

NEWS SUMMARY.

John Brown, Jr., writer from Humboldt, Kansas, to some friend in Canada, that the regiment to which he belongs has, thus far, succeeded in liberating 1,700 slaves belonging to the rebels in Missouri.

Wm. G. Moffat died in New York at the age of 45 years. He was well known as the inventor of several patent medicines, by the sale of which he accumulated a large fortune.

Mr. Cushing, an old merchant of Boston, died at his residence near Watertown, Mass., recently, aged 74 years. Mr. Cushing went to China at the age of nineteen, engaged in mercantile business in the house of J. & H. Perkins, and after an absence of twenty years, returned to Boston with a large accumulation of wealth.

It is an interesting fact that in the Revolutionary siege of Yorktown, Washington had no Southern troops. His force, numbering about 20,000 men, consisted chiefly of N. Y., New Jersey, Pennsylvania and New England regiments. Soldiers from the soil same region are now before Yorktown, preparing to battle for the main cause of that independence and unity which their Northern forefathers won at that memorable historical ground.

A young man named Charles Klemm, a clerk in the Chicago Post Office, was arrested on the 2d morning last, by Judge Shaw, Special Agent of the Post Office Department, charged with stealing letters from the mail while engaged in his duties as one of the大陸的 clerks. He is a German man of family, and has been much respected. He has given bail at \$5,000.

Private letters from Thurloos Weed say he would re-embark for home about the 10th of April. He describes the secession feeling so rampant in London a while ago, as rapidly dying out, and in no immediate danger of revival. Nobody now dreams of breaking the blockade; and even Mr. Lindsay and Mr. Gregory in Parliament, do not hesitate "out of doors" to acknowledge that the blockade is effective, and, therefore, which must be respected.

Taking Richmond as the center, the following table shows at a glance the distance of different points in Virginia from them:

From Norfolk to Richmond is.....106 miles
" Suffolk to Richmond is.....55 "
" Fortress Monroe to Richmond 99 "
" Yorktown to Richmond is....70 "
" Williamsburg to Richmond is...60 "
" Fredericksburg to Richmond is 65 "
" Washington to Richmond is...120 "
" Winchester to Richmond is...150 "
" Gordonsville to Richmond is...70 "
" Stanton to Richmond is....120 "

FROM PITTSBURG LANDING.

LATE BY MAIL.

CABO April 8.—MONTGOMERY.—The steam er City of Memphis reached Paducah last evening, from Pittsburg, with 700 wounded soldiers. She was sent to Louisville.

Among the wounded was Captain W. H. Polk, a nephew of ex-President Polk. He participated in the battle, and was severely wounded. A surgeon from the hospital station was held on the passage down, and they decided to amputate his leg. As they passed the mouth of Duck river, at noon yesterday, they discovered a row of burning buildings. A large number of Confederate troops were on a height of land in the rear, and were below them when they found the steamer Minnehaha, bound for Pittsburg. Two of the enemy were killed and one taken prisoners.

Gen. Mitchell, a few days after leaving Huntsville, made a descent upon Decatur and burned the bridge of the Memphis & Chattanooga railroad, which spans the river at that point.

He tore up the track for a mile or more on the side of the Tennessee river. Then he marched his forces to Florence, where he destroyed another bridge. Timers of both structures are continually floating past Pittsburg.

Gen. Sherman moved his division of 10,000 men two miles further into the interior. After a sharp skirmish in which the rebels were defeated with a loss of five or six killed and as many wounded he succeeded in maintaining his position.

It is believed that it is the intention of Gen. Hallock to advance slowly and surely upon the rebels, and against surprise and incisive blunders.

Those perpetrated Sunday, the 6th, will not happen again while he is in command. The excitement against certain officers is intense. Charges have been preferred which will saddle the responsibility of the slayer where it rightly belongs.

The roads west of Pittsburg are extremely bad, but are rapidly drying up.

A battle is imminent, and can't long be delayed.

Intrusion from Corinth to the 15th, which has reached Savannah, and is destined, relatively, to a great extent of persons referred to the Army of the Mississippi.

I have no time to offer battle to the invaders of your country, with the resolution and discipline and valor becoming men fighting, as you are, for all worth saving.

Yours, etc., A. S. HUNSTON.

Accompanying this address were general orders, dividing the "Army of the Mississippi" into three corps d'armes. General Beauregard is proclaimed second in command of the whole force.

The first corps d'armes was assigned to Gen. Polk, and embraced all the troops of his former command, less detached cavalry

troops, &c. The rebels entertain no doubt of their success the next time, if the encounter be provoked. We lost 13 pieces of artillery in the late battle, and captured fifteen.

Gen. Smith is dangerously ill at Savannah.

His recovery is doubtful. The wounded in the hospital at Savannah are dying at the rate of eight or ten daily. There is no foundation for the report that Gen. Prentiss is dead.

REGULAR MAIL—\$1.00 per annum; \$2.00 for six months; \$1.00 for three months; clubs of five or more, \$4.00; one copy, one year, \$2.00; three and one-half years, \$10.00; six copies, \$9.00; ten copies, or one dozen, \$10.00.

WEBS—\$1.00 per annum; \$2.00 for six months; \$1.00 for three months; clubs of five or more, \$4.00; one copy, one year, \$2.00; three and one-half years, \$10.00; six copies, \$9.00; ten copies, or one dozen, \$10.00.

WEEKLY NEWSLETTER—\$1.00 per annum; \$2.00 for six months; \$1.00 for three months; clubs of five or more, \$4.00; one copy, one year, \$2.00; three and one-half years, \$10.00; six copies, \$9.00; ten copies, or one dozen, \$10.00.

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THE SAINT PAUL PRESS, TUESDAY, APRIL 22, 1862.

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]
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(Signed.) N. P. BANKS,
LATER—THE REBEL ARMY LEAVE THE VALLEY.

NEW MARKET, April 20.

The flight of Jackson from the valley, by the way of Martinsburg and Hagerstown, towards Sharpsburg and Orange Court House, or Gordonsville, is confirmed this morning by our scouts and prisoners.

(Signed.) N. P. BANKS.

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

CAMP NEAR SPARTA, April 20.

Everything is quiet in front of us. Yesterday a cavalry reconnaissance penetrated the valley several miles towards Harrisburg and report that there are large quantities of forage and fresh provisions at the latter.

Desires repeat, John's advance at McGaughie's, a town east of Harrisburg, and the crossing. Asbury's command will form the rear guard.

Signal officers report that the cavalry the enemy was in sight yesterday afternoon. Dwellers believe that Jackson intends to cross the Blue Ridge and reach Gordonsville. Once, that he intends making a dash to attack our left flank.

Shields a Major General.

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The Mountain Department.

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HEADQUARTERS, WHEELING, V.A., April 20, 1862.

E. M. Slocum, Secretary of War:

Influence just received from General Milroy states that the rebels, numbering about 3,500, with their baggage, including their horses and mule teams, are encamped on the crest of the Shenandoah. Upwards of 5,000 men are constantly at work day and night. The rebels encamp on the eastern slope of the mountain, extending down five miles.

A notorious guerrilla named Frederick W. Channing has been captured by a cavalry company under Gen. Milroy.

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XXXVII CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

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Said Belton and Ames were in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Ramsey, and the same day, filed a copy of the same, on the 1st day of October, A. D. 1857, and was duly recorded a Book M. of Mortgages, page 273, 274.

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Memorial was respectful and deserving of the attention of Congress. He desired that this should be read and referred to the committee on foreign relations, which was agreed to.

House.—Mr. Edwards introduced a bill making appropriations for bounty to volunteers and legal heirs of volunteers who have died, and of those killed or who may be

dead March 28th, A. D. 1862.

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